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APPLICATION NO	).	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/701,220		11/27/2000	Wolfgang Fleischer	228.1006	8087
20583	7590	05/11/2006		EXAMINER	
JONES D			KISHORE, GOLLAMUDI S		
222 EAST 41ST ST NEW YORK, NY 10017				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				1615	
			DATE MAILED: 05/11/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-		Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/701,220	FLEISCHER ET AL.		
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D	1615		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app		orrespondence address		
A SHO WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failui Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA Sisions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period we to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONEI	N. sely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 Fe</u> This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This Since this application is in condition for allowar closed in accordance with the practice under E	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro			
Dispositi	on of Claims				
5) □ 6) ⊠ 7) □ 8) □ Application	Claim(s) <u>54-78</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>54-78</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or on Papers The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access	vn from consideration. r election requirement. r.	Examiner.		
_	Applicant may not request that any objection to the correct object of the contract of the object of	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority u	nder 35 U.S.C. § 119				
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>					
2) 🔲 Notice 3) 🔯 Inform	(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:			

## **DETAILED ACTION**

The amendment dated 2-26-06 is acknowledged.

Claims included in the prosecution are 54-78.

## **Double Patenting**

- 1. The obviousness type double patenting of claims (now 54-78) over claims of 09/701,450 as set forth in the previous action is maintained in abeyance.
- 2. In view of the amendment to the claims, the 112 rejections and the 102 rejection of claims over Knight are withdrawn.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 4. Claims 54-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0639 373 in view of Knight (5,049,388) as set forth in the previous action.

Applicant's arguments have been fully considered, but are not found to be persuasive. Based on the declaration (paragraph 5), applicant argues that the aim of wound treatment is generally to keep the number of microorganisms in the wound as low as possible in order to prevent the infection and sepsis, and at the same time, to stimulate the repair process in order to achieve optimum healing and quality of wound closure, including restoring the tissue at the wound site to its original appearance and function and that the agents that stimulate healing, which are largely based on maintaining moisture content, are usually contraindicated in the presence of a potential infection since moist treatment of wounds increases the risk of bacterial infection.

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According to Dr. Fleischer's declaration, antiseptics and antibiotics are mostly inhibitory to granulation or epithelialization. Applicant argues that 373 patent (EP) teaches the administration of liposomes containing povidone iodine externally to the skin or eye for the treatment of invention and that EP teaches additional wound healing promoting agent. These arguments are not persuasive since the prior art of EP recognizes that povidone iodine is specifically applicable to epithelial cells (page 2, lines 1-3).

Furthermore, according to instant specification, additional wound healing agents can be added just as in EP. Instant claim 59 recites allantoin, vitamin B and azulenes which applicant argues that the compositions in EP contain. Thus, applicant arguments that there is no disclosure in 373 that teaches or suggests that liposomes containing povidone iodine can be used without a wound healing promoting agent for promoting the healing of the wounds.

Applicant argues that there is no teaching or suggestion in the 373 patent that the liposomes containing povidone iodine could be administered to any other part of the body other than to external parts of the body such as the skin and the mucous membrane of the eye. This argument has been addressed before many times. In essence, although the composition in EP is for external use, EP clearly teaches on page 2, lines 1-9 that the preparations are meant for application to the mucous membranes in humans and furthermore, EP is directed to the treatment of eye conditions. This is suggestive of the safe application of the compositions even for nasal or oral or tracheal mucous tissues. Furthermore, EP at the same location teaches that different antibiotics and antiseptic agents are known for the topical treatment of infectious diseases and that

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while antibiotics quite often lead to patient sensibilization, antiseptic agents such as PVP-iodine can prevent resistances and that they are much more rarely allergenic, as compared to antibiotics. The safe nature and the effectiveness of the liposomes and the safe nature of the anti-microbial povidone iodine is obvious from the combined teachings of the references and hence one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to use the compositions containing PVP-iodine of EP by inhalation route taught by Knight. Contrary to applicant's arguments, the examiner has provided clear and particular showing there is motivation to combine the references. Furthermore, the examiner points out that applicant himself have not demonstrated the safety and effectiveness of the composition when administered internally. Instant specification contains only in vitro data, that too against a single organism. According to applicant, PVP-iodine alone would be highly detrimental to ciliated lung cells in vivo whereas application of liposome containing PVP-iodine would not harm the ciliated lung cells. These arguments are not found to be persuasive since that is the point the examiner raised; that is, these results are from in vitro studies and there is no in vivo data to show that this compound is safe when administered internally. It is interesting to note that in previously presented claims, Applicant argues that Knight does not fill in the gap between the claimed invention and the disclosure of the 373 patent. According to applicant, Knight discloses small aqueous aerosol droplets containing liposomes and wherein such liposomes are interacted with drugs and their use in treating medical conditions in the lungs. Also according to applicant, Knight does not teach or suggest that such liposomes can be used for suppressing undesired tissue formation or for

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restoring the original appearance of tissue at a site of tissue damage in the respiratory tract. These arguments are not persuasive since Knight's formulations are intended for the delivery through the respiratory tract and the administered compounds would therefore be available throughout the respiratory tract. Furthermore, instant claims recite two functions: one suppressing undesired tissue formation <u>or</u> for restoring the original appearance. Since once the infection is treated, the tissue returns to the original condition, which also suppresses the scar formation, the combination of references, meet the requirements of instant claims.

5. Claims 54-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP (0639373) in combination with either knight (5,049,388) as set forth above, in further combination with WO 85/00112.

The teachings of EP and Knight have been discussed above.

WO teaches the administration of vaporized microbicidal agent such as povidone-iodine for the treatment of the symptoms of a viral or bacterial infection. The administration is by nasal route (abstract and claims, claims 1 and 7 in particular).

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated further to administer the liposomal compositions containing povidone-iodine taught by EP to restore the original appearance of upper respiratory tract after an infection, since the reference of WO shows that povidone-iodine can be administered safely by inhalation route to treat viral and bacterial infections.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gollamudi S. Kishore, Ph.D whose telephone number is (571) 272-0598. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 AM- 4 PM, alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman K. Page can be reached on (571) 272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Gollamudi S Kishore, Ph.D

Primary Examiner Art Unit 1615

**GSK**